UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/601,191	06/23/2003	Seung-June Yi	8737.046.00-US	6426

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EXAMINER
MOORE JR, MICHAEL J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2619	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
05/28/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 March 2008</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>31-35, 37-45 and 47-58</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>31-35, 37-45 and 47-58</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/23/08

has been entered.

Information Disclosure Statement

2.   The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 3/13/08 is in

compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure

statement is being considered by the examiner.

Specification

3.   Amendments made by Applicant to paragraphs 106 and 108 of the specification

are proper and have been entered.

Claim Objections

4.   The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires

the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When

claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims

are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next

following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Misnumbered claims **58 and 59** have been renumbered **57 and 58**, as there is

currently no claim **57**.*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7.   Claims **31-35, 37-45, and 47-58** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Holma et al. ("WCDMA for UMTS" cited in Applicant's submitted IDS)

(hereinafter "Holma") in view of Takagi et al. (U.S. 6,965,580) (hereinafter "Takagi").

Regarding claim **31**, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of

a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer

as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma also teaches the including of the radio network temporary identity in the MAC header (header of MAC layer) of a data unit as spoken of on page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Holma also teaches the transmission of data units over FACH and/or DSCH channels as spoken of on page 76, section 6.2.2.2., page 77, section 6.2.2.6., and page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

While *Holma* teaches the use of the above method for point-to-point service, *Holma* does not explicitly teach the use of this method to provide a point-to-multipoint service.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claims **32 and 37**, *Holma* does not teach a multimedia broadcast/multicast service.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint (MBMS) communication service, where a first MAC

identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claim **33**, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma does not teach where the radio network temporary identifier is a MBMS RNTI.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint (MBMS) communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service (MBMS RNTI) in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claim **34**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Regarding claim **35**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation of a radio network temporary identity during RRC connection establishment, maintenance, and release as spoken of on page 140, section 7.7.3.4.

Regarding claim **38**, *Holma* further teaches the transmission of data units (PDUs) over FACH and/or DSCH channels as spoken of on page 76, section 6.2.2.2., page 77, section 6.2.2.6., and page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Regarding claim **39**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a U-RNTI or C-RNTI (type) radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Regarding claim **40**, *Holma* further teaches an RNC that controls the establishment of an RRC connection as spoken of on page 140, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 1.

Regarding claim **41**, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma also teaches the including of the radio network temporary identity in the MAC header (header of MAC layer) of a data unit as spoken of on page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Holma also teaches the transmission of data units over FACH and/or DSCH channels for reception by UE devices as spoken of on page 76, section 6.2.2.2., page 77, section 6.2.2.6., and page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

While Holma teaches the use of the above method for point-to-point service, Holma does not explicitly teach the use of this method to provide a point-to-multipoint service.

However, Takagi teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of Takagi, to modify the method of Holma to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claims **42 and 47**, Holma does not teach a multimedia broadcast/multicast service.

However, Takagi teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint (MBMS) communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claim **43**, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma does not teach where the radio network temporary identifier is a MBMS RNTI.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint (MBMS) communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service (MBMS RNTI) in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claim **44**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Regarding claim **45**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation of a radio network temporary identity during RRC connection establishment, maintenance, and release as spoken of on page 140, section 7.7.3.4.

Regarding claim **48**, *Holma* further teaches the transmission of data units (PDUs) over FACH and/or DSCH channels as spoken of on page 76, section 6.2.2.2., page 77, section 6.2.2.6., and page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Regarding claim **49**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a U-RNTI or C-RNTI (type) radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Regarding claim **50**, *Holma* further teaches the including of the radio network temporary identity in the MAC header (header of MAC layer) of a data unit as spoken of on page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Regarding claim **51**, *Holma* further teaches an RNC that controls the establishment of an RRC connection as spoken of on page 140, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 1.

Regarding claims **52 and 53**, *Holma* further teaches the including of the radio network temporary identity in the MAC header (header of MAC layer) of a data unit as spoken of on page 124, section 7.3.2., lines 13-17.

Regarding claims **54 and 55**, *Holma* further teaches the use of a TCTF field in MAC PDUs as spoken of on page 127, lines 13-15.

Regarding claim **56**, *Holma* teaches the allocation (generation and configuring) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Holma does not teach where the radio network temporary identifier is a MBMS RNTI.

However, *Takagi* teaches a radio communication system used for providing point-to-point and point-to-multipoint (MBMS) communication service, where a first MAC identifier is used for a unicast service, and where a second MAC identifier is used for a multicast service as spoken of on column 2, lines 30-44.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art, given the MAC identifier teachings of *Takagi*, to modify the method of *Holma* to use a modified radio network temporary identifier for a point-to-multipoint service (MBMS RNTI) in order to provide identification of UE devices in a point-to-multipoint communication.

Regarding claims **57 and 58**, *Holma* further teaches the allocation (assignment) of a radio network temporary identity (identifier) to a particular UE device by the RRC layer as spoken of on pages 140-141, section 7.7.3.4, paragraph 3.

Response to Arguments

8.   Applicant's arguments with respect to *amended* claims **31-35, 37-45, and 47-51** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection provided above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL J. MOORE, JR., whose telephone number is (571)272-3168. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7:30am - 4:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wing F. Chan can be reached at (571) 272-7493. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael J. Moore, Jr./
Examiner, Art Unit 2619

		Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Notice of References Cited		10/601,191	YI ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		MICHAEL J. MOORE JR	2619	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-6,965,580 B1	11-2005	Takagi et al.	370/312
	B	US-			
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.